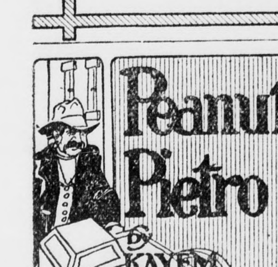
Magazine Department

Interesting Features for Home Reading



SOME people tink war ees no stoppa yet. Other night I go see fighta for prize and heesa enda up weeth beega scrap over somating, I dunno. One place gotta whole lot rope on and I aska man wat deesa for. He say ring for maka fight een. But hees too moocha square and no moocha go round for ring.

Preety soon two feller come out weeth no moocha clothes on only a leetle bit. I gotta idee they tink hees Saturday night and try for taka bath een water bucket.

One man whosa all dress up lika Sunday maka speech for explaina fista bout. But he no saw wot gonna fight bout. Dese two feller whosa leava their clothes home maka friens weeth shaka hands. Nexta meenute somebody ringa deener bell and beega fight breaka loose weeth dees two feller whosa ready for go to bed. When da bell ring seema lika both' tink other one gotta hees lunch. Sometime love and hug and no fight. Other time all fight and no hug. Somebody holler "break!" and both pusha some more een da face.

Man weeth deenerbell ringa for supper and stoppa da fight. Both fighter getta scared and no seet together. Pretty soon bell ringa for breakfast and fight breaka loose all over some more.

I gotta gooda time but I dunno wot for everybody fighta so mooch. I tink hees better fight eef somebody stoppa dat guy from play weeth dinner bell. Jusa getta start and ringa da bell and putta fight on da bum.

I no understanda wot for nobody smasha dees feller whosa all dress up. He starta all da trouble and no getta push een da face once.

Wot you tink?

—O—

"CONVERSATION."

(Overheard in Shippensburg, Pa.—Man at front door, woman sticking her head out of upstairs window. Man has been trying to ring the door-bell.)

Woman—Chon, did you bell?

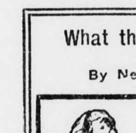
Man—Yah, did I.

Woman—Vell, it didn't make! I think the battery is all.

CROSBY'S KIDS

What the Sphinx Says

By Newton Newkirk.



"Small wonder life is miserable to a misfit—often if the preacher could swap jobs with the man, both might be happy."

Beauty Chats

By Edna Kent Forbes

BEAUTY CULTURE.

MOST women think that beauty culture consists in an amazing variety of bottles and jars and boxes, with salves and liquids to be applied externally. A few others scorn all cosmetics and pin their entire faith to plain soap and water. Whereas, the real beauty culture steers a middle course between these two extremes, and starting by making the body clean and pure within, uses a few external applications to help out the good work.

For example—cold cream alone will not make a good complexion. But neither, these days, will soap and water. An excellent digestion and a healthy body, come first, but even so, dirt will seep into the pores and soap alone will not clean it out. Air that is too cold roughens the skin, and cream of some sort must be used to soften it. Too hot sun burns the skin, and cream must be used to soothe it. A few hours' ride through a swift wind in an auto, means that the skin will dry and that dirt particles will be forced in by the rush of air. Here again cream is useful.

Cosmetics Are All Right if Used in Moderation.

Exercise or exposure usually causes the pores to become unusually active resulting in a thin film of oil over the skin, and a resulting shininess. Modern standards declare that this is not beautiful, so the powder box comes into its own. Powder is as necessary as soap, almost. Indeed, it is a question whether pure powder on the skin is not better than impure dirt particles. However, powder and all other applications should be thoroughly washed off before one retires, leaving the skin free and clean for the third of the day spent in rest.

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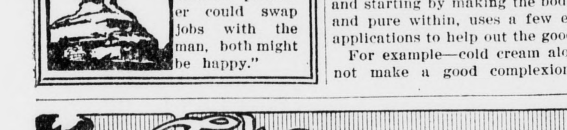


PUSS, MOUSE, A SPIDER.

BROWN MOUSE came out of his hole in the wall, which landed him right on a shelf in the pantry. The hole was hidden by pans, and Brown Mouse never thought of such a thing as that the pans might be moved.

One day he was bold enough to run out in the daytime and stayed, and, getting a bad fright from seeing Puss come into the pantry, he ran out of the door into the kitchen and out into the yard.

Here he managed to escape by running under the steps, where Puss could not follow him.

All day he stayed there and all night, too, and it was not until the next day that he could get back to his own home.

But what was his surprise, when he went to the hole in the wall to find the pan had been removed and that Madam Spider had woven a web right over the opening and was sitting there, waiting for a stray fly.

"You have closed up the door to my house," protested Brown Mouse. "I am afraid I shall have to tear away your web, for I really must get in. You know, it isn't safe for me to be out here!"

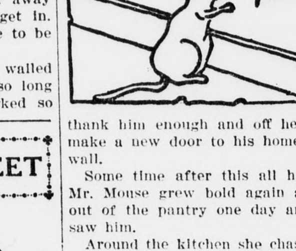
"Oh, dear, what shall I do!" wailed Madam Spider. "It took me so long to find this place, and I worked so hard to weave this beautiful pattern, and now you are going to destroy it.

"Of course I cannot protect myself against such a big, strong animal as you, Mr. Mouse, so I must submit. Oh, dear; oh, dear; how miserable I am."

Mr. Mouse grew thoughtful. "I suppose I am big and strong and ought not to take advantage of such a little frail creature as she is," he thought. "I won't break down her home."

"Don't worry, Madam Spider," said Mr. Mouse. "Stay right where you are. I can easily make another home by night time, and I do not think Puss will get me up here, so make yourself easy; your home shall not be destroyed."

Madam Spider said she could never



thank him enough and off he ran to make a new door to his home in the wall.

Some time after this all happened Mr. Mouse grew bold again and ran out of the pantry one day and Puss saw him.

Around the kitchen she chased him, and by and by she had him cornered. He could not get back to the pantry, and Puss was very sure of getting him, so she sat quite still and watched poor trembling Mr. Mouse, who was sure his end was near.

But he had a friend close by, though he did not know it, for right over Puss' head was the new home of Madam Spider, and when she looked down and saw what was going on she knew it was time to pay her debt of gratitude to Mr. Mouse.

Madam Spider let herself down by a slender thread right over Puss. Then she swung herself right into one of Puss' eyes.

Puss bent her head and brushed her eyes with one paw. It took only a wink of time, but it was enough. Mr. Mouse was saved, for when Puss opened her eyes again he was gone.

Madam Spider, too, was safe up in her home again, feeling very contented, for had she not saved the life of Mr. Mouse, who once had spared her home?

That night, when Mr. Mouse was thinking over all that had happened, he suddenly remembered the Spider that saved him.

"Why, I do believe it must have been Madam Spider, whose home I spared a long time ago," he said. "Well, well! You can never tell when you will need a friend, and even the weakest ones sometimes are able to do the biggest deeds of kindness."

(Copyright.)

BLANCHE SWEET

Millions, literally, know Blanche Sweet, understand her cute little ways and believe in her friendship. Yet none of the millions ever has heard her speak a word. She is in a class with the highest salaried stars of the "movie" screen.

—O—

"Off Agin, On Agin"

Strickland W. Gillilan

(Copyright.)

The Tragedy.

He was a mut and he married a mut—
A muttress, perhaps, we should say.
Each drifted on in an aeon-old rut
For many a wearisome day.

He started to grow—as it happens sometimes
When it least is expected—and soon
Their mating was one of those marital crimes
That the devil considers a boon.

She stayed as she was—I'm not blaming her, no!—
And her life and his were a hell.
Now tell me—would duty cry "Linger," or "Go"?
Where, where is the wisdom to tell?

(The question is old as the earth has grown old,
And the answer is yet to be found;
Is it right to break loose, human gander from goose,
When Dan Cupid's no longer around?)

* * *

A Misconception.

"Give me a dollar's worth of belladonna, please."

"A dollar's worth of belladonna! What in the world do you want with that much of such a drug?"

"I'm sick and tired of teaching kindergarten, and somebody told me belladonna would enlarge the pupils."

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IF you want what you want when you want it—in the printing line—WE HAVE IT!

To Our Friends and Patrons

I have just returned from the markets, where I bought a good stock of pleasure and service vehicles, harness, etc. (regardless of the staggering advance), this being our only hope to furnish our customers, due to the fact of every factory that I visited being further behind with their orders than ever before during their existence. If you think for one minute that the "buggy or horse" is a back number "forget it", as one of the buggy factories that I visited build about 80,000 to 90,000 vehicles per year, and they were 15,000 vehicles behind on January 1st, 1920. Our vehicle business was the largest during 1919 than ever before by a large per cent.

No, regardless of the advance on future stock and that that is in our three places of business at advance prices, we have decided to let our present prices remain for a short while to clean up for the fifteen or more car loads coming in daily. Am writing this to give every one of our friends an equal chance. It is up to you to take advantage of this, and I trust you will, as we mean what we say, as the new higher price list is already being gotten up.

Thanking our customers for past support and confidence in us, and soliciting their further patronage at either of our three places of business, I beg to remain,

Yours Sincerely,

W. WARD HILL,

For Hill Buggy & Wagon Co.

Lynchburg, Amherst and Lovingston, Va.

H. D. FLOOD, President — R. F. BURKE, Vice-President — R. L. BURKE, Cashier

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TIMES=VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 12. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. MARCH 24, 1920. — $1.00 PER ANNUM

EBERT GOVERNMENT AGAIN IN CONTROL

Noske Busy Restoring Order in German Capital

COUP ENCOURAGED REDS

Agitators Appear In Berlin After Baltic Troops Depart—Tragic Incidents Connected With Their Leaving.

Berlin.—The Ebert Government is again in control in Berlin. Vice-Chancellor Schicer, in whose hands the sudden retirement of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp temporarily placed the administrative power, and Gustav Noske, minister of defense, are engaged in bringing about order in the city and restoring activities to their normal basis.

Regular troops, loyal to the Ebert regime, are guarding the streets, and detachments of them spent part of the day in tearing down wire entanglements and barricades which the revolutionary soldiers had erected in profusion. In this connection there was an unfortunate accident, the firing of a mine to destroy a barricade at Kottbuser, in southeastern Berlin, killing 12 persons and injuring 28.

The Baltic troops, leaders of the insurgent bands that marched into Berlin Saturday morning, took vengeance on the people who hooted and jeered them in Wilhelmstasse and Unter den Linden. They were lined up for their departure out of the city, and after withstanding the jeers for a time, more or less impatiently, they opened fire, wounding several. The crowd rushed to take refuge in the Adlon Hotel, where the wounded were treated.

After the troops had passed Brandenberg gate they fired a parting volley with machine guns, wounding a score or more, and the terrified mob again rushed to the hotel, the gates of which were torn down in the ensuing panic.

Dr. Kapp's descent upon Berlin and his subsequent retreat has precipitated chaos which promises indefinitely to clog the legislative machine and the activities of the National Assembly. The coalition parties must construct a new cabinet, which is expected to reveal a half dozen new faces, with the prospect of further ministerial changes as a result of the June elections. The Assembly will not be dissolved immediately because it must first approve the budget, dispose of further taxation measures and the law decreeing the nationalization of the railways and pass a new election law.

There are conflicting reports concerning the amnesty for the rebels and this matter promises stormy scenes in the coming meeting of the Assembly, as the popular feeling in Berlin now favors severe punishment for Kapp and his adherents.

WAS PRISONER IN HUNGARY.

Former York Man, With U. S. Mission, Seized By White Army.

York, Pa.—According to word received here by his mother, Chester W. Weigant, formerly of this city, was captured by soldiers of the White Army while on a government mission to Budapest, Hungary, but later escaped. Weigant is a wireless operator and was attached to the United States Peace Commission during the negotiations in Paris. Details of Weigant's capture and escape are not known here.

URGES POSTAL COMMISSION.

Representative Igoe Would Abolish Office Of Postmaster-General.

Washington.—A bill to abolish the office of Postmaster General and to provide for creation of a postal commission to direct the business of the Postoffice Department was introduced by Representative Igoe, Democrat, Missouri. "The Postoffice Department should be administered as a great business institution and removed from politics forever," Mr. Igoe declared.

GRAND DUCHESS IN BOX CAR.

Olga, Sister Of Late Czar, Found By Red Cross In Southern Russia.

Washington.—Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the late Czar of Russia, and one of three surviving members of the Romanoff family, has been found by American Red Cross workers living in a box car in South Russia. Dispatches here give the name of the town where she is living as Norvorossisk.

POE MSS. FETCHES $9,100.

Original Of "The Spectacles" Sells At New York Auction.

New York.—The original manuscript of Percy Bysshe Shelley's poem, "Julian and Maddalo," was sold for $16,250 to Ernest D. North at an auction of the library of the late Harry B. Forman. The original manuscript of "The Spectacles," by Edgar Allan Poe, brought $9,100 at the same sale.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY ARE REPORTED SAFE.

Coblenz.—An effort is to be made to concentrate Americans now in Germany at some one point, so that all of them who desire to leave the country may be able to do so. As far as is known, all the Americans in Germany are safe.

Following the receipt of appeals from 200 Americans who have been attending the fair at Leipzig that they be assisted to a place of safety. Maj.-Gen. H. T. Allen, commander of the United States Army of Occupation, ordered a special train sent to bring them to Coblenz or to the Swiss frontier.

U. S. NAVY GREATEST BY 1924

Chairman Butler Says It Will Outrank British, Despite Cut In Estimates.

Washington.—The United States by 1924 will have a navy the equal of any in the world, if the program outlined in the Appropriation Bill formally reported to the House is carried out, Chairman Butler, of the Naval Affairs Committee, said. This is in spite of the big reductions made from Secretary Daniels' recommendations.

Reports to the committee are that Great Britain is planning very little naval construction during the next few years, because of heavy after-the-war burdens.

Under the present program, the United States in 1924 will have 47 fighting ships of the first and second-line, as compared with 50 in Great Britain's navy, Butler said. The difference in number will be offset by the fact that most of the American warships will be of the latest design and armament. The vessels of Great Britain will be of older types. In addition to the big ships, the Navy will then have 340 destroyers and many auxiliary craft.

"As an all-around fleet the United States Navy will then be the equal, if not the superior, of any in the world," Butler added.

"The House committee in the appropriation bill allowed $104,000,000 for construction during the next fiscal year. This is to continue the building program of 1916 which the committee plans to complete by 1924. It calls for 10 more battleships at an estimated cost of $12,750,000 each, in addition to six battle cruisers of the latest type. The latter will have a speed of 33½ knots, an armament of 16-inch guns, a horsepower of 180,000 and a displacement of 40,000 tons.

KNOXVILLE LEADS IN GROWTH.

Tennessee City Doubles Population In Decade, Census Shows.

Washington.—Population statistics for 1920 issued by the Census Bureau included:

Lancaster, Pa., 53,150, an increase of 5,923, or 12.5 per cent. over 1910.

Knoxville, Tenn., 77,818, an increase of 41,472, or 114.1 per cent.

The great increase in the population of Knoxville, the largest of any city for which figures have been announced, was so surprising to census bureau officials that an investigation was made. Annexation of additional territory by the city and the industrial expansion was found to be largely responsible for doubling the city's population.

LIMBURGER DEMAND STRONG.

Consumption Of Odoriferous Cheese Doubles Despite Prohibition.

Washington.—Despite prohibition, the country's consumption of limburger cheese has nearly doubled in the last year, Government figures show. The figures for production and storage of other dairy products show little change since March, 1918, according to a Department of Agriculture report.

FEARED BURIAL ALIVE.

Woman Directs That Sure Test Be Applied To Her Body.

New York.—Directing that "my body be kept disinterred for three nights after my decease and on the fourth day I wish some sure test applied thereto by which it may be proved that I am really dead," Mrs. Ellen Connolly, who died February 14 at Sierra Madre, Cal., inserted this provision in her will, on file for probate in the surrogate's office.

She also provided that her body be encased in a "handsome metallic casket," and brought here.

BANDITS SECURE CASH.

Seattle, Wash.—Two men held up R. E. Stafford, cashier in the internal revenue collector's office in the Federal building, and robbed the strong box of $20,000 in currency. They escaped. The money represented nearly all the cash returns from Monday's income tax collections for the Seattle district.

Williams' Name To Senate.

Washington.—The nomination of William Martin Williams of Montgomery, Ala., to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue was sent to the Senate by President Wilson. Mr. Williams will succeed Daniel C. Roper, whose resignation becomes effective April 1.

TURKS CAPITAL SEIZED BY ALLIES

One Serious Clash Occurs During the Landing

SULTAN NOT TO BE OUSTED

High Commission Issues Statement, Declaring He Will Be Allowed To Remain Unless Massacres Are Continued.

Constantinople.—Constantinople is occupied by Allied forces under Gen. Sir George F. Milne, of the British Army. This long-looked-for military demonstration by the Allies against Turkey was carried out with only one untoward happening, a serious clash at the War Office, where the Turks resisted the Allied troops.

An exchange of shots resulted, in which several punjabi of the British East Indian forces and a few of the Turks were killed.

Following the occupation of Constantinople the British, French and Italian High Commissioners issued the following proclamation:

"First—Occupation is provisional.

"Second—The Entente powers have no intention to destroy the Sultan's authority. They wish rather to strengthen it in all places which shall remain under Ottoman administration.

"Third—The Entente Powers persist in their purpose not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople. But if, God forbid, troubles develop and massacres occur that decision probably will be modified.

"Fourth—In this critical hour everyone must attend to his own affairs and assist in maintaining general security without permitting himself to be deceived by those whose frenzy tends to destroy the last hope of building upon the ruins of the ancient Turkish empire a new Turkey. In short, it is the duty of every person to obey orders issuing from the Sultan.

"Fifth—Certain persons implicated in threats of which more will be told later, have been arrested in Constantinople. They naturally will be held responsible for these acts and for the consequent results."

The landing of the forces of occupation was carried out under the guns of the formidable Allied fleet anchored in the Bosporus. The British dreadnought Benbow was moored at the Galata quay, her guns trained upon Stamboul. Another man-o'-war faced the arsenal in the Golden Horn, while all the other warships in the Bosporus were standing by with their decks cleared for action.

Except in the instance stated, however, there was no resistance to the Allied forces as they carried out the orders for the occupation of the historic capital of the Ottoman Empire. The population, in fact, showed little alarm, nor was there any sign of panic except in one section of Stamboul, as the commanders of the Allied troops brought their forces ashore.

These forces included 4,000 bluejackets and marines from the British warships and contingents from the forces of all the Allies represented here. Indian detachments having Moslems on their rosters were among the troops taking part in the operation.

The Allies have occupied the Ministries of War and Navy and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs and telephones, which have been temporarily suspended. Shipping also has been suspended.

DR. ELLEN FERGUSON DEAD.

Delegate From Utah To Democratic Convention In 1896.

New York.—Dr. Ellen Brooke Ferguson, who as a delegate from Utah to the Democratic National Convention in 1896 assisted in the first nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, died at the home of her daughter at Whitestone, it was learned here tonight. She was said to have been the first woman delegate to a national convention.

JURIST HANGS HIMSELF.

Judge Gillett, Of Indiana, Uses A Clothesline.

Hammond, Ind.—Judge John H. Gillett, 63 years old, formerly chief justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, hanged himself in the garret of his home with a clothesline. The body was discovered by his son, Gerald. Judge Gillett's wife died a year ago and he has been despondent since, according to friends.

DRYS TO OPPOSE WILLIAMS.

Will Fight Confirmation Because Of Liberal View.

Washington.—"Dry" leaders will battle to prevent confirmation of William M. Williams, newly appointed commissioner of internal revenue.

President Wilson's appointee is generally understood to have had liberal tendencies on the subject of prohibition. Mr. Williams was silent on the liquor question, except to say that if confirmed his duty will be to enforce the law as it stands.

The AMERICAN LEGION

WITH THE POSTS OF THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEN

(Copy for This Department Supplied by National Headquarters of the American Legion)

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER, AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Lemuel Bolles, National Adjutant of the American Legion, Conducting a Staff Meeting of Heads of the Different Divisions in the Office of Franklin D'Olier, National Commander, at National Headquarters, Indianapolis.

NO PATRIOTIC organization in the history of the world has had such remarkable growth as the American Legion, and it is going forward with a speed that indicates a membership of 2,000,000 before the end of the present year. The Grand Army of the Republic, founded following the Civil war, reached its peak in 1900, when the roster showed a half million members. With 4,800,000 to draw from, it is predicted that with the present campaign for 100 per cent Americanism, the roster of the American Legion will be above the 2,000,000 mark by 1921.

The Grand Army of the Republic has played an important part in the life of the republic. Once or twice politics threatened its total disruption, particularly in the year preceding the election of Gen. John A. Logan as commander in chief. General Logan succeeded in steadying the boat. The disaffection grew out of reports that men with bad Civil war records were receiving preferment in appointment to political offices.

To Maj. Benjamin F. Stephenson of Decatur, Ill., belongs the honor of founding the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1866, the year following the close of the Civil war, Major Stephenson called together a handful of veterans at Decatur and established the first post. Only one charter member of the Grand Army still is living, Capt. R. A. Smith of Lake City, Ia.

Major Stephenson, in council with some of his comrades, drafted a secret ritual. It was a wordy, oratorical affair and was revised in later years. The ritual was so pretentious that it was hard to find printers who could set the type, but Major Stephenson finally rounded up Isaac Coltrin and Joseph Prior, printers who served in the Union army and entitled to know the contents of the ritual when they joined the Grand Army.

Twelve men constituted the first post and the hall in which they met still is a hallowed landmark in Decatur. The Grand Army at first was a sort of vigilance committee that sought out persons given to disloyal utterances, and soon had them marked for punishment if they did not desist. The men of the Grand Army demanded a hundred per cent Americanism, just as the American Legion makes it plain that only one flag, Old Glory, will be tolerated in this land of ours. On through the years the Grand Army has stood for this same principle of patriotism, but death has been removing its comrades at a rapid rate and the ranks have diminished until now only a few more than 100,000 remain.

The American Legion was born in France, and it was fitting to have it so, for in Flanders fields repose thousands of American soldiers who died that the principles of American freedom might live. On February 15, 1919, twenty American officers, who had been assembled in Paris to discuss conditions in the American expeditionary forces, met at the Inter-Allied club and there talked of the formation of an after-war organization that would look to the well-being of the men of the service both on land and sea.

The decision was made at this conference to start an after-the-war organization, while the men were yet in France. Thus they would go back to America with their minds and hearts centered on protecting the principles they had fought for. And they came home to find that the great army of men in American training camps were ready, too. They had not crossed the sea, but they were willing to go and were equally willing to participate in any movement that meant a bigger, stronger America.

The twenty men who met in conference February 15, 1919, in Paris agreed at that time to call a caucus of men representing every branch of war service and the caucus assembled in Paris March 15, continuing for two days. The men who gathered at that eventful meeting did many important things, including the selection of a home for the new patriotic organization. They called it the American Legion, and under that name it will go down in the patriotic history of the United States.

The caucus also named a committee of fifteen to work in the United States and to plan for a national meeting within a year. This committee came home and a caucus was arranged for at St. Louis, May 8.

The St. Louis meeting was a revelation. There several hundred men who had served their country at home and abroad met and, forgetting both creed and politics, worked to inject the principles of Americanism in one great movement, the American Legion. At this meeting a joint executive committee was formed by men of 34 states with units in the Legion. This committee formulated a basis for permanent organization and agreed that a constitutional convention of the Legion would be held in Minneapolis in November. An organization committee of five was appointed to complete plans for the Minneapolis meeting.

This committee was composed of Henry D. Lindsley of Texas, Bennett C. Clark of Missouri, Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania, Dr. Richard Derby of New York, and Eric Fisher Wood of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lindsley was chosen chairman of the committee and because of that service and his subsequent work as chairman of the Minneapolis convention, the title of first commander of the American Legion was conferred on him. Mr. Wood was named the secretary. One important step taken at the St. Louis meeting was that of asking the congress of the United States for a charter. This request was intrusted to Luke Lea and Thomas W. Miller. The measure was introduced in both houses June 27, last year. It passed the house of representatives August 27 and the senate September 5. President Wilson signed the charter September 16, completing the work of granting a charter, the first ever granted to an organization of the nature of the American Legion. The legislative committee of the Legion also placed before the congress many other important legislative matters, including bills covering land grants for former service men, bills dealing with the question of the deportation of alien slackers and other matters of interest to men of the Legion.

Important steps taken at the St. Louis meeting provided for the opening of national headquarters in New York and for the publication of a weekly periodical that would be of interest to former service men. Plans also were made to have three well-known men of the legion visit different parts of the country to further the interests of the new organization. The men chosen were Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., John P. J. Herbert and John W. Inzer. These made tours of the country to advance the organization of local posts. When the American Legion met in Minneapolis the membership had passed the 750,000 mark, and it was predicted that the million mark would be reached in a few months. There now are more than 8,000 American Legion posts in the United States, Alaska, Cuba and Hawaii.

Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania is the new commander of the American Legion. He, with other new officers of the Legion have opened headquarters offices of the Legion in Indianapolis. And Indianapolis and Indiana, feeling a joint pride in the honor paid the state by the American Legion, welcomes them. When they came they heard that Indianapolis was preparing to erect a memorial to her fighting sons that will serve not only as a home for the American Legion, but for other patriotic bodies, including the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Spanish-American war.

STATE CAPITAL

ASSEMBLY BILLS APPROVED.

Richmond.—

House bill 282—To amend and reenact section 28 of the charter of the city of Richmond.

House bill 370—To amend and reenact section 4200 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 431—To amend and reenact section 3857 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 456—To authorize the County of Louisa to borrow money and issue bonds for a sum not exceeding $200,000.

House bill 473—Endorsing the erection of a statue of brotherhood at Fort Wool, otherwise called the "Rip Raps," in Hampton Roads.

House bill 428—To amend and reenact section 4154 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 135—To amend and reenact section 155 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 399—To provide for the contraction of the corporate limits of towns located partially in one county and partially in another.

House bill 442—To amend and reenact section 9 of an act to provide for the issuing of county bonds for permanent roads or bridge improvement in the magisterial districts of the counties of the State, and repealing all acts in so far as the same are in conflict herewith, in relation to King William County.

House bill 205—To amend and reenact section 2543 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 395—To amend and reenact section 4988 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 316—To amend and reenact section 2885 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 403—To provide for a portrait of the late Senator Thomas S. Martin, and to make appropriation therefor out of the public funds.

House bill 307—To amend and reenact section 253 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 471—To make an appropriation for the purpose of making such changes in the Confederate Memorial Institute as will be necessary to provide for housing the paintings presented to the State of Virginia by Honorable John Barton Payne.

House bill 438—To ratify, confirm and validate all elections, proceedings, acts or things heretofore held, done and performed in the city of Norfolk in referendum to authorizing and issuing by the city of Norfolk of thirty-year 5 per cent. bonds of the city of Norfolk for the aggregate principal amount of $6,000,000 for the purpose of enlarging and improving the water supply system of the city of Norfolk.

House bill 268—To provide a charter and special form of government for the city of Hampton, and to repeal the existing charter of said city, formerly the town of Hampton, and the several acts amendatory thereof, which became a law without the Governor's signature; and all others acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act so far as they relate to the city of Hampton.

House bill 294—Providing for the appointment of a commission on the development of Hampton Roads.

House bill 281—To extend the time for collecting taxes accounted for by city, county and town treasurers, and not returned delinquent.

House bill 206—To amend and reenact section 6452 of the Code of Virginia, 1919.

House bill 255—To validate all acts of notaries public, commissioners in chancery and commissioners of accounts who, since January 13, 1920, may have held certain other offices.

House bill 225—To amend and reenact section 4549 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 219—To amend and reenact section 2389 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 263—To amend and reenact section 2854 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 272—To change the name of Alexandria County to Arlington County.

House bill 310—To provide for relief from employment on Sundays of certain employees of the State and the departments thereof.

House bill 308—To permit females to qualify, give bond and act as deputy clerks in all courts of this Commonwealth; and to validate certain acts heretofore performed by females acting as such deputy clerks.

House bill 285—To amend and reenact section 3 of an act authorizing and empowering the board of supervisors of any two or more counties in this State, or the Board of Supervisors of any one or more of the counties in this State and the Council or Councils of any one or more of the several cities in this State, to establish a home for the care and maintenance of the poor.

House bill 243—To amend and reenact section 2702 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 300—To prohibit the removal and carrying away of sand or gravel from the fast land, beach or bluff abutting upon any of the rivers, streams or other water within the jurisdiction of this Commonwealth or from the beds of any such waters, or from land lying between high and low watermark of any such waters.

Senate bill 131—To amend and reenact sections 2591 and 2601 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the settlement of the public debt, and to authorize the board of sinking fund commissioners to fund certain bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, of the face value of $6,500.

Senate bill 243—To provide for the payment of small amounts into court, and then to the parties entitled to receive the same, without the intervention of any administrator, guardian or committee.

Senate bill 145—To regulate the sizes of type to be used in certain contracts, and to prescribe the effect of the use of sizes of type other than those required.

Senate bill 170—To amend and reenact section 340 of the Code of Virginia.

Senate bill 98—To provide for the organization or admission and the regulation and taxation of incorporated mutual insurance companies other than life, providing a penalty for any violation hereof and repealing all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith.

Senate bill 61—To amend and reenact section 885 of the Code of Virginia.

House bill 402—To appropriate certain sums of money from the Virginia State Treasury in aid of duly organized Confederate memorial associations of this State, having in charge and that expend such money upon cemeteries containing the graves of Confederate soldiers or sailors.

Senate bill 185—To amend and reenact sections 1257, 1258, 1260, 1261, 1264 and 1267 of the Code of Virginia in relation to the sale of farm produce on commission.

Senate bill 12—To amend and reenact section 3465 of the Code of Virginia.

Senate bill 222—Enabling County Boards of Supervisors in certain counties to order and pay for certain public improvements through levy of special assessments.

Senate bill 273—To repeal an act to incorporate and provide a charter for the town of Dry Fork, in the County of Pittsylvania.

Senate bill 78—To prescribe the conditions under which industrial insurance companies may be organized or licensed to do business in the State of Virginia.

Senate bill 277—To amend section 769 of the Code of Virginia.

Senate bill 34—To amend and reenact section 203 of the Code of Virginia.

Senate bill 227—To anticipate by counties or otherwise the construction of the State highway system.

Senate bill 60—To amend and reenact section 3118 of the Code of Virginia.

Senate bill 213—To amend and reenact section 1923 of the Code of Virginia, relating to causing or encouraging children under eighteen years of age to commit misdemeanors, etc.

House bill 80—To amend and reenact section 3388 of the Code of Virginia, which provides for clerks' offices to be open certain days, records, etc., open to inspection; copies authorized.

House bill 87—To amend and reenact section 2767 of the Code of Virginia in relation to the board providing books, seals, etc., for the clerks and treasurers.

House bill 96—To amend and reenact an act to provide a new charter for the city of Portsmouth by adding a new chapter thereto, to be known as chapter 11, relating to the compensation of the Mayor and Councilmen.

House bill 319—To amend and reenact subsection 14 of section 9, chapter 133, of the Acts of the General Assembly, to amend and re-enact all acts creating and amending the charter of the city of Lynchburg.

House bill 174—To require treasurers of cities of over 125,000 inhabitants to mail bills for State taxes to taxpayers.

House bill 238—To authorize and require the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk County to levy a sufficient tax in addition to the levy authorized by law, to be laid for general district school purposes, to pay the interest on any principal of certain bonds as the same shall become due.

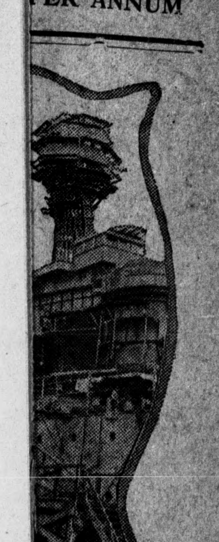
House bill 222—To amend and reenact section 12 of an act to provide for working of roads in the Counties of Chesterfield, Powhatan and Goochland.

House bill 251—To authorize and empower the Board of Supervisors of Culpeper County to borrow $10,000 for the purpose of retiring certain outstanding bonds of Catalpa Road District in said county.

House bill 186—To amend and reenact section 2002 of the Code of Virginia.

Twenty hearings have been set by the State Industrial Commission for the latter part of this month.

The case of William Pollard versus Sitterding, Carneal, Davis Co. will be the first on the docket here. Extent of disability is the question at issue.

Hearing of the case of the dependents of John A. Wells versus Patterson Brothers' Tobacco Company will also take place next Monday. Whether the death of Mr. Wells was caused by an accident while in the course of employment is the question to be decided.

Russel Wood versus Life Insurance Company of Virginia involves whether the accident which caused the disability of Mr. Wood arose through the course of employment.